NUMB. VIII.] THE [SEPTEMBER 29, 1787.

KENTUCKE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1787.

To the Honourable the SPEAKER *and* MEMBERS *of the two* HOUSES *of* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the SUBSCRIBERS FREEHOLDERS, and INHABITANTS of the City of RICHMOND, and County of HENRICO;

Humbly Sheweth:

THAT with minds filled with the deepeſt anxiety and diſtreſs at the alarming conſequences of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of General Aſſembly, intitled "An act impoſing new Taxes," your Petitioners and Remonſtrants find themſelves impelled to appear before the Legiſlature, in vindication of their unalienable Conſtitutional Rights, and in oppoſition to a Law that has for its baſis, principles which we humbly conceive are repugnant to equal right, common juſtice, and ſound policy. That while in the decent, but firm language becoming freemen to uſe and the legiſlature to hear, we offer our objections to the act in queſtion; it is with peculiar regret, we lament the neceſſity of remonſtrating againſt a meaſure which has for its object the diſcharge of the national Debt, the ſupport of Public Credit, and a proviſion for the Exigencies of Government, becauſe well aware of the public neceſſities we are ſenſible of the difficulties that attend in the adoption of meaſures beſt calculated to anſwer thoſe great purpoſes, and under theſe impreſſions would with cheerful contribution afford our equal and common proportion upon every requiſition of the Legiſlature, except thoſe, an acquieſcence in which might eſtabliſh precedents dangerous to the Peace, Liberty, and Happineſs of our country, and incur to us the juſt Reproaches of Poſterity for betraying thoſe Rights, which by every Principle of Honour, we are bound to guard and maintain.

We therefore remonſtrate againſt the act, intituled "An act impoſing new Taxes," *as unjuſt impolitic, and unconſtitutional*:--As unjuſt--

BECAUSE it impoſes a tax on Houſes in Town, not impoſed on Houſes in the Country, which is at once unequal and partial, and a departure from that wiſe & uncring axiom of politics, that the meaſure of all public Burthens ſhould be equal and general, not partial and particular.

BECAUSE alſo thoſe who impoſe this tax do not feel its unequal weight, and therefore are under no reſtraint to deſiſt from oppreſſion, contrary to another wiſe principle, that the governors and governed ſhould contribute equally to the ſupport of government, and feel in common all its burthens.

BECAUSE alſo the tax impoſed upon clerks of one third their fees being founded upon the principle that the fees are too high, is derogatory to the Honour of the Legiſlature, inaſmuch as it continues an avowed injuſtice, in order to derive a contemptable increaſe to the public revenue, whilſt we conceive the true policy of the Legiſlature ought to be to render the fee-bill equal by granting to the clerks no greater reward than their ſervices merit, and thus removing the juſtice of the Law, take away the temptation to ſanction it for the purpoſes of Revenue.

BECAUSE alſo the Tax upon wheels, being beyond every rule of proportion, is an arbitrary reſtraint on the free uſe of property, while the Tax on profeſſions is equally ſo of the exerciſe of thoſe talents with which the God of Nature has endowed his creatures, and therefore the ſaid taxes are ſubverſive of Common Right.--And,

BECAUSE alſo whilſt the payment of other taxes, &c. for the coveniency of the people, made commutable in Tobacco and public Securities, the Taxes impoſed by this Law, are, as if deſigned to be marked with pecular inequality and hardſhip, made payable in Specie only.

We alſo Remonſtrate againſt the ſaid act as impolitic for the following reaſons:

BECAUSE it eſtabliſhes a dangerous and alarming diſcrimination in the mode of Taxation, and moreover operates to diſcourage the growth and increaſe of Towns, the eſtabliſhment of Manufactures, the improvements and progreſs of Science, and the free exerciſe of the human faculties in thoſe laudible purſuits which tend as well to the honor and intereſt of the community, as the advantage of the Individual, contrary to the policy of every wiſe Government.

IT eſtabliſhes a dangerous and alarming Diſcrimination in the mode of Taxation, becauſe by the operation of the Law for equalizing the land-tax, lands in the country continue to pay a fixed per cent. upon their averaged value without regard to their preſent or future ſtate of improvment, whilſt lots in Town are by this act ſubjected to pay an increaſed Tax for all additional improvements; and moreover by being a departure from the equal principle of aſſeſſment, *ad valorem*, to the adoption of one founded on ſuppoſed local advantages, which being dependent on mere opinion, may be extended to anſwer every purpoſe of inequality and oppreſſion, by changing and directing both its object and amount, ſo that we may quickly expect to ſee, for the ſame principle will juſtify it, that Dwellings contiguous to navagtion, Counties ſituate upon Rivers, and farms convenient to Cities, ſhall be ſubjected to Taxes, from which the more diſtant Counties will be free.

IT tends to diſcourage the growth and increaſe of Towns, becauſe it takes from the individual that hope of profit which is his only inducement to build upon and improve his untenanted and uncultivted Lots; and whenever that Profit is taken away, by whatever cauſe, the reſulting effect we have ſtated, is, in our opinion, inevitable.

IT tends to defeat the eſtabliſhment of Manufactures, becauſe theſe cannot be eſtabliſhed but in Towns, where the ſupport and endeavours of all its various branches may be conducted and directed with uniformity, deciſion, and effect; and the ſame cauſe which diſcourages the one will ultimately alſo defeat the other.

IT tends to check the improvement and progreſs of Science, and the free exerciſe of the human faculties, by a diſcrimination of profeſſional men as the objects of Taxation, whoſe endeavours redound to the honor and advantage of every Community, and which cannot be effected but by the free exerciſe of thoſe Talents which are the bountiful gifts of Heaven, and which, it being impious to diſuſe, no human Laws ſhould or ought to reſtrain: And becauſe too this objection will be found more ſtrongly to apply when the principle of this Tax is extended to men of every calling, trade, or profeſſion, as it certainly muſt and will if ſuffered to exiſt, thereby ſhifting the weight of the public burthens from all men generally and equally, to thoſe of particular diſcriptons, unhinging the barriers of Government, and proſtrating every principal of the ſocial Compact.

We alſo remonſtrate againſt the ſaid act as unconſtitutional for the following reaſons:

1ſt. BECAUSE by the third Section of the Bill of Rights it is declared that the people have an equal claim to the common benifit, protection, and ſecurity of Government; of courſe the rule and principle of all Legiſlative Acts ought to be general and equal, not partial and particular.

2dly. BECAUSE by the wiſe principle of the Bill of Rights which provides "that no man or ſet of "men are intitled to excluſive or ſeperate emolu- "ments from the Community," it is inſeparably inferred that no man or ſet of men can or ought to be ſubjected to excluſive or ſeperate burthens or inconveniences, otherwiſe inequality might be the rule of Government whenever political expediency ſhould ſuggeſt, inaſmuch as particular burthens on a particular claſs of Citizens, muſt always operate to the general exemption of the other Citizens from their equal participation in the burthens of Government; And this We humbly conceive, is the direct, obvious, and certain conſequence of the act in queſtion.

3dly. BECAUSE this act by being unequal, partial, and particular, is a departure from the fifteenth Section of the Bill of Rights which declares "that no "free government can be preſerved to any people "but by a firm adherence to Juſtice." And it is equally indifferent to the governed whether this departure be found in thoſe acts of the Legiſlature which eſtabliſh an unequal mode of participation in the common burthens of Government, or in thoſe which by choaking the fountains of juſtice render our juriſprudence an Evil rather than a Good.

LASTLY. We Remonſtrate againſt the ſaid act as true friends to the conſtitution and Government under which we live, ſolicitous to preſerve the Rights and priviliges ſecured to us by the late glorious Revolution, at the expence of the beſt blood and treaſure of our country, and anxious to avoid that innumerable train of evils conſequent on Diſunion, Diſſention, and Diſcord, which, we fear, are inevitable from a farther continuance of the meaſure in queſtion.

FOR all which reaſon, your PETITIONERS and REMONSTRNTS humbly pray that the act, intituled "An act impoſing new Taxes," may be repealed.--And,

FINALLY, That an all-wiſe and gracious Providence may enlighten your minds and direct your meaſures to the advancement of his Honor and the true Intereſt and happineſs of your Conſtituents.

And We, as in duty bound, ſhall, &c.

Extract of a letter from peterſburg Dec. 10.

"*Accounts are received from Captain Ijmayloff governor of Kamtſchatca, that two armed ſhips, under Engliſh colours, from the coaſt of America, with a cargo of furs were put into the iſland of Metmi; that on their arival they were not allowed to land or even traffick for freſh proviſions, but after making the prince ſome valuable preſents of European articles they had entered into a league of friendſhip with him for the carrying on a traffick with the Japaneſe for the diſpoſal of their cargoes, which chiefly conſiſted furs, that before the ſloop which brought the intilligence ſailed from Metmi, they had made ſeveral voyages to the coaſt of Japan, and met with great ſucceſs; that they were preparing to leave ſome of their people on the iſland to whom the prince had promiſed protection, and had actualy betrothed one of his daughters to the ſupercargo, who was to be left in the iſland as commander of the party for the carrying on a correſpodence with the Japaneſe and the Kurile iſlands.*"

Extract of a letter from Trieſte, Jan 20.

"*The Imperial frigate Jacobine, Captain Leraude, of 26 guns, has juſt brought in here an Algerine galley, mounting 18 guns, and carrying 86 men, which ſhe took off the point del Nicolia. after an engagement of forty minutes, in which the barbarian loſt ſeveral men This veſſel has been long on the Tuſcan coaſt, and taken a variety of veſſels.*"

Extract of a letter from Malaga, February 1.

"*The Portugueſe man of war, La Languaire, has nearly ſcoured theſe coaſts of the Barbary corſairs, with which they have been ſo very long infeſted; two of thoſe veſſels, under the Sailetine flag, have been ſent in here, and will be conveyed to ſome of her moſt faithful Majeſty's ports as early as poſſible. By way of reprijals, their crews will be ſent into ſlavery.*

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinop'e, March 6.

"*The Divan are not very well pleaſed with the overtures which the Empereſs has made them, that they ſhould cede Beſſarabia as a dependant ſtate of Crimea. This requeſt puts a war beyond a doubt. The Ottoman Miniſter has declared, that after a cloſe and ſtrict examination into the conduct of the Pacha of Agiska, he has not found him guilty of any thing deſerving puniſhment; and he cannot therefore conſent to the requiſition of Ruſſia to give him up. As to the Empreſs eſtabliſhing a Conſul at Varna, the Divan cannot be reſponſible for the people, nor have it in their power to correct abuſes which they may commit in their hours of blind indignation. And as Ruſſia will not be ſatisfyed with theſe repreſentations, the Divan conſidered it as their duty to prepare for the worſt. The levies of land forces, the equipment of fleets, appointments of Generals, &c. every thing ſpeaks an approaching war. On the 22d of February, Ismael Pacha left Conſtantinople to go to Ockakow, and take the command of 19 regiments, who will be ready to march in a few days. Three other Generals, at the head of 20,000 men, are to paſs into Crimea; and a fleet ſailed on the 28th of February, to complete the expedition.--This fleet is compoſed of 10 ſhips of the line, and is to be reinforced by 300 ſmaller veſſels, and to be commanded by Admiral Caſſick Elvaſte Oglu. Theſe are not vain preparations; what paſſes in Hungary ſhews that matters are come to a criſis. Orders are given for 100,000 men to advance towards that quarter of the frontiers which is moſt expoſed; the foreign powers are begun to buſy themſelves. France has declared, that in caſe Ruſſia perſiſts, ſhe will be the cauſe of a general rupture, as the French will be obliged to aſſiſt the Turks.*"

Letters from Vienna ſay, on the 28th of March laſt the Emperor cauſed the following notice to be ſent to the French Miniſter: That he received with pleaſure the French king's declaration of the 19th, of his determined intention to preſerve the peace of Europe; but that, as great diſputes ſtill ſubſiſted between the Porte

and Ruſſia, which had not come to any one point of deciſion, and a war ſeeming to him inevitable, from the difference which there was in opinion between the cabinet of the Porte and the people, he declared, in caſe ſuch event ſhould happen, he would remain neuter. However, in the mean time, following the example of the French king, he would uſe every means to ſettle all difficulties, if the people were diſpoſed to peace: but ſhould his endeavours prove unfortunate he ſhould obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, April 27.

"The Queen of Liſbon, a frigate of 36 guns, bound from hence to Liſbon, fell in with an Algerine galley that had been cruiſing about theſe iſlands, and had taken ſeveral veſſels; a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted two hours, and the Algerine having moſt of her men killed and wounded, ſtruck her colours, and is brought in here. to the no ſmall joy of the inhabitants."

HALIFAX, June 21.

By the latest intelligence from England, we find the Ruſſians and Turks are actually at war--That France ſeems determined to take part with the Turks.--That the other powers appear rather diſpoſed to ſtand aloof at preſent, than to engage on either ſide.--A fleet of 33 ſail of Ruſſian men of war were expected in England; an agent having arrived to provide ſtores, &c. for them.

BOSTON, April 6.

The following are handed to us as true copies of two intercepted letters from one of Shays's officers to his friends in Charlemont. They were attested to be genuine, by a perſon of credit, at Dorſet, in the ſtate of Vermont, March 12, 1787, and are here inſerted verbatim et literatim:

"to my reſpective wife and parents and brothers and ſiſters and uther frind wiſhing theſe lines may find you all well as they leave me and Bleſſing may follow you all I ſhall give you a ſmall jecch of time thear are gone one thouſton to Canady of a very large number from thar K Shire that they will take refoluſion under Canady and the propoſals to ſettle under the King and are movin from their parts he offers One hundred acKers of land a man fifty to child one Cow a man and yoak of oxen to too and farmiſtools and three years proviſion this may be dependid upon and that they are leaving their farms at Connaticut and flocKing here

from Walter Avery."

"now I takE this opportunity to write to my frinds in the bay to inform them that the ſaſs of this world worKs well I diſcourſe with a number of officers of this State which are under the protecKſion of Canady which informs me that they are all ordrid to be aquiſt with a good gun and bagonunt and amoniſſion by the firſt of may and further that the preparaſion of war at the northand is to maginable for ſome time paſt and further moar that cartain it at congreſs with the articles of peas to be ſined and the agreement to be fuiſild which is out of their powr I hear no news at the preſent but I ſaw a number this laſt Cr Shays at Capperill give my regard to my father and mother brother and ſiſters and brothers I expect to be at hum the firſt of June and I expect I ſhall Come to the auld farm without being meſſted by lations fools if any thing turns up new I wiſh you would ſend a lain at Cejar hiWKes benington and I can git any time this from your friend and well wiſher and I deſire to be remembrad to all Shays boys Cr hill is well I am gon going to the laKe I expect to be there to morrow wiſhing you well

Walter Avory."

WORCESTER

Extract of a letter from Warwick, dated May 22.

"Laſt night about twe tw men under arms, ſurrounded the houſe of doctor Medad Pomeroy, of this town--Took the Doctor priſoner, and made their eſcape towards Vermont ſtate, leaving with Mrs. Pomeroy a letter, of which the following is a copy, verbatim et literatim, which you are deſired to puhliſh if convenient.

"Thiſe are to Certify the Commonwealth of the maſſachuſetts that the perſon now taken are in to be Reſerved as hoſtag to Secure the Life of Jeſon Parmeter and Henry me Culler who are Condemed to Deth by Said State, & to aſſure you that if the above perſons are put to Deth by Said State, that the perſons taken as above ſhall be put to Deth in the Same manner as ſoon as the news arives and that Without Dela, & therefore pray you not to be Deſeived but pray to ſave Life."

Previous to the inſurgents capturing Dr Pomeroy, they made a priſoner of Joſeph Metcalf, Eſq. of Orange, as he was returning home from a journey. Doctor Pomeroy found means to make his eſcape; Mr. Metcalf, as we are informed, was carried a priſoner into the ſtate of Vermont: but a number of ſpirited militia, hearing of this high handed outrage, ſoon armed themſelves, and were in purſuit of the rebels, who, gaining information of the intent of the militia, thought proper to releaſe Mr. Metcalf, and ſeek their ſafety by flight.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavourable allegations have been ſpread abroad to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the injurgents of Maſſachuſetts, the following tranſaction may ſerve to ſhew our diſpoſition, not to encourage ſeditious and rebellious fugitives who have fled from juſtice.

On Monday ſe'nnight about 100 of the rebels from Maſſachuſetts, who fled from juſtice, met at Capt Galuſha's, in Shaftſbury, in Convention to agree on meaſures for continuing their oppoſition to that government. The authority of Shaftſbury being alarmed, at ſuch an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the Injurgents the occaſion of their meeting. A committe, conſiſting of Col. Smith, (who was appointed their preſident) and four others were choſen to make anſwer to this demand, which was "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting meaſures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and being duly queſtioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be ſpirited in their oppoſition for a few weeks longer, and they might be aſſured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authority, conducted with a ſtrict true patriotic and noble. He informed them that if they were met for the purpoſe of petitioning the legal authority of Maſſachuſetts for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hoſtile, and the buſineſs to concert plans for committing depredations and continuing oppoſition to that government, they muſt diſperſe immediately, for no ſuch unlawful aſſembling could be allowed in Vermont. Col. Smith anſwered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning was now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county, who had been previouſly notified, was preſent, for the purpoſe of diſperſing them in caſe they refuſed to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themſelves a few minutes, which was granted, after which they diſperſed and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the ſtate of New York where we have underſtood there was a conſiderable body collected, who ſit in Convention from day to day without oppoſition.

The Governor and Council of Vermont have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, that in caſe the inſurgents reſiding in this ſtate purſue any meaſures that are hoſtile, the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be taken by the forces of this ſtate for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and puniſhment.

NEW YORK, April 12.

It appears by a return of the army lately made to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, that their number conſiſts of ſixty regiments of cavalry, containing 61,319 men, and ninety two regiments of infantry, containing 213,002 men, making in the whole 274,821, excluſive of guards and artillery: and that twenty five regiments of cavalry, and thirty-five of infantry, with five corps of chaſſeurs, are found neceſſary to be kept in conſtant employ to guard the frontiers of Taurid, Cuban, and Caucaſus.

Aug. 7. The general aſſembly of the ſtate of Franklin, at their laſt ſeſſion, have divided that ſtate into two diſtricts, and appointed Col. D. Kennedy, brigadier general of Waſhington diſtrict, and Colonel William Boke brigadier general of Elholm diſtrict. They have likewiſe appointed the honorable William Coke, William Nelſon, and George Elholm Eſquires delegates to wait on Congreſs, for the purpoſe of being admitted into the fœderal Union.

From the ſhocking murders committed on the people of Kentucke, Cumberland, and unwary travellers to and from thoſe countries, by the Creek and Chickamaugee tribe of Indians, the ſtate of Franklin has lately reſolved to place a ſtrong garriſon at the mouth of Highwanſee river, in order to give a check to the future progreſs of ſuch a banditti of blood hounds, who make it their buſineſs to live by their predatory excurſions, and likewiſe to ſecure the great number of emigrants that are daily ſettling on the frontiers of Franklin.

LEXINGTON.

Late accounts from the lower parts of Virginia ſay, that there is the appearance of the greateſt ſcarcity here ever known, the drought has been ſo great this ſummer, that a number of people have cut down their fields of Indian corn, in order to ſave the fodder, and prepair the land for feeding; Twenty ſhillings per Barrel is offered for corn and take it as ſoon as it is gathered.

*** The general Muſter for the County of Fayette is appointed on Thurſday the fourth day of October next at Lexington.

ALL PERSONS Indebted to Alexander and James Parker, are requeſted to come in and ſettle their accompts before October court, for they need not expect any further indulgance,

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

Strayed from the ſubſcriber living near Strodes ſtation, the latter end of February a likely bey filly, a year old in April, branded with an I on the near ſhoulder, has a large ſtar in her forehead. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid filly ſo that her owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

Sept. 26. JOHN CALAMAN.

Lincoln, Aug. 15, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Public that he is now engaged in erecting a *Paper Mill* on a branch of Dicks river near his griſt mill, and endeavors to have it fully completed by the firſt of November next. He flatters himſelf that in the execution of an undertaking which promiſes ſuch advantages to this Diſtrict, he will meet with the greateſt encouragement from every good citizen, who wiſhes to ſee Arts, and manufactures flourith in Kentucke. But as a paper manufactory cannot be carried on without rags, he therefore moſt earneſtly recommends it to all perſons to be particular in ſaving all their old linen and cotton. Proper perſons will be appointed in different parts of the county to recieve rags, for which he will give a higher price in caſh than is given for that article in Maryland, or Penſylvania, JACOB MYERS.

A FRESH CARGO

Juſt opening for Sale in LEXINGTON by THOMAS JANUARY,

Conſiſting of a Compleat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS

Also,

CHOCOLATE, TEA, BROWN SUGAR, TEA POTS, CUPS AND SAUSERS, RICE, ROSIN, JAMAICA SPIRITS, STRONG BEER, EMPTY BOTTELS, &c. &c. &c.

Which he means to diſpoſe of very cheap for CASH.

Fayette County September 12, 1787.

I Hereby give notice to the Gentlemen ſubſcribers to an article of agreement, bearing date the tenth day of July laſt, for the purpoſe of ſetling on Col. John Harris's lands on main Licking, That we Horatio Turpin Eſq. and myſelf, agents for ſaid Harris, ſhall meet them at Brays tavern in Lexington on Thurſday the the firſt day of November next in perfect readneſs to proceed to the place, lay off their lotts agreable to contract, and give them poſſeſſion. The ſtricteſt punctuallity will be neceſſarily obſerved in this caſe on my part, and therefore hope, no neglect will take place on the part of the ſubſcribers. The public utility of this meaſure if carried into effect, will merit the approbation of this county; but in a particular manner of thoſe Gentlemen who hold large poſſeſſions of lands contiguous to that place, whom, I have not a ſingle doubt will liberally contribute. This ſettlement will conſiſt of twenty ſix men, ſituate within ten miles of the Ohio river, on the bank of main Licking.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

LEXINGTON: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN *and* FIELDING BRADFORD, *at their* PRINTING OFFICE *the corner of Main and Croſs Streets, where ſubſcriptions (at 18ſ. per. Ann.) Advertiſements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.--Advertiſements of moderate length, are inſerted for 3ſ. the firſt time and 2ſ. each time after and longer ones in proportion.*